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Washington LABOR MARKET

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JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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Employment and Training
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U.S. Department of Labor

Highlights

Labor Surplus Areas--Page 11

Up and Down

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose a spectacular 44 percent from the end of 1986 until the middle of August. Even with rising corporate profits the increase was excessive, especially in light of chronic foreign trade and national budget deficits and rising interest rates. A correction in market prices was widely expected, and after several wide swings up and down from late August through mid-October, the correction hit with a vengeance. On October 19th alone, the Dow Jones average dropped nearly 23 percent. Erratic improvement in subsequent days moved the average to five percent above its 1986 year-end level by the end of October.

Impact Unclear

The impact of the stock market decline on the economy is unclear and likely will not be known for several months. A collapse of the nation's credit and banking system such as occurred after the 1929 market crash is not expected. A decline

in consumer confidence is more likely, which would lower personal consumption and, in turn, industrial production. Even this, however, is not certain. The flight from equities to money market funds has already pushed interest rates lower and that will stimulate the economy should it continue. Another promising development is that the sharp loss in stock market prices has prompted Congress and the President to address the national budget deficit problem.

	Sept. 1987* (Prel.)	Aug. 1987* (Rev.)	Sept. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,248,100	2,239,600	2,216,100
Total Employment	2,095,400	2,089,000	2,053,900
Total Unemployment	152,700	150,600	162,200
State Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.7	7.3
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.8	6.8

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Where's the Rain?

Sunshine and warm weather are great for picnics and welcome for other outings in Washington State as long as they go away after Labor Day. Unfortunately that was not the case this year, as warm, dry weather persisted through October (at least) resulting in restrictions and closures in the Western Washington logging industry because of fire hazard conditions. A shortage of logs developed which forced some sawmills to cutback, while the Simpson Tacoma Kraft (paper) mill reduced its operation and workforce because of a shortage of water.

In Eastern Washington, orchardists harvested an excellent crop of Golden Delicious apples. Their important Red Delicious crop, however, requires cold weather in September for proper coloring. The prolonged hot weather delayed the harvest and resulted in less color and sunburned fruit. Orchardists waited to harvest the Red

Delicious apples, hoping for more color in the crop, which is expected to total a record 85.7 million boxes, up 16 percent from last year. Unfortunately, news of the record crop had attracted many farm workers to Eastern Washington who were not needed because the delay lengthened the harvest period.

Employment Up, But Less Than Normal

Total employment in Washington State rose 6,400 between August and September, but the increase was less than seasonally expected. After seasonal adjustment, the job total fell 16,100. The drop, however, followed an exceptionally strong gain of 41,000 from April through August so the loss in September is no cause for alarm.

The less-than-normal expansion in September appears to have resulted from a number of temporary factors. Restrictions on logging operations prevented a normal expansion in that industry; peak activity in the apple harvest did not begin until late September (employment estimates are made for the week including the 12th of the month); and a labor-dispute reduced the gain associated with the beginning of a new school year.

Unemployment Up

Unemployment edged up from 150,600 and 6.7 percent of the labor force in August to 152,700 and 6.8 percent in September. The increase was slight, but since unemployment normally falls at this time of the year, the increase in the seasonally adjusted rate was substantial--from 7.2 to 7.7 percent. The jump, of course, reflected the below normal job gains for the month. Even with the increase, the September rate was well down from the 8.3 percent adjusted rate recorded in September 1986.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Schools Reopen

Nonfarm employment rose 19,400 (not seasonally adjusted) between August and September with the bulk of the increase related to the beginning of a new school year. Public education payrolls moved up 17,100 alone as schools recalled cafeteria workers, bus drivers, teacher aides, and other support staff laid off in June. (Teachers are considered employed year around since they are paid on a 12-month basis.) The increase would have been 1,300 greater had it not been for a labor dispute which was settled at

the end of the month. October will see another large rise in education because of the beginning of the new academic year at several colleges, additional hiring at other schools, and, of course, the strike settlement.

Less Tourist Business

Employment in services rose 4,400 in September. The new school year at private schools and colleges, county and regional fairs and a seasonal increase in day care and preschool services more than offset seasonal losses at hotels, motels, resorts and summer camps because of the end of the summer tourist season. Wholesale trade added 1,300 workers as fruit warehouses in Eastern Washington began storing, packing and shipping this year's apple crop. In retail trade, back-to-school shopping increased employment at department and apparel stores, but seasonal losses at restaurants because of less tourist business and at hardware-building supply stores more than offset the gains and overall employment at retail establishments slipped 400.

Construction Past Seasonal Peak

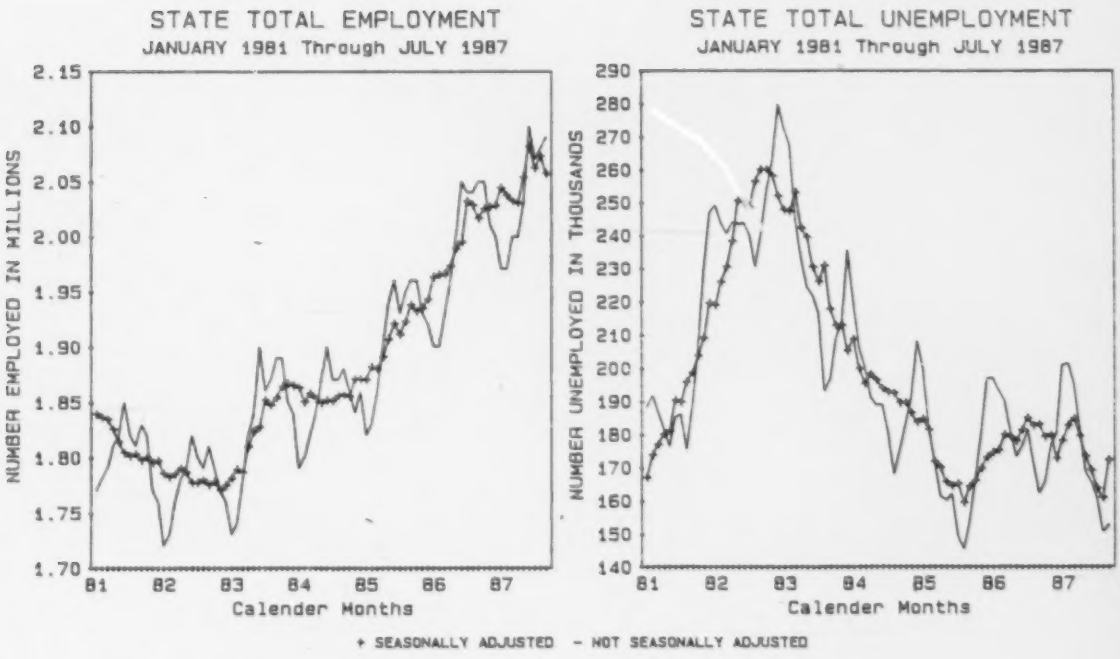
Construction employment slipped 100 in September for its first loss since its seasonal expansion began in January. The drop was not significant except that it probably marks the end of seasonal growth for this year. Warm, dry weather in October, however, should help maintain employment in the building trades in that month. Payrolls in transportation-communications-utilities also began to contract in September: less tourist travel was noted; vacation-replacement workers were no longer needed, and seasonal outdoor maintenance activities slowed.

Manufacturing Adds 3,500

Employment in the state's manufacturing industries rose 3,500 in September with aerospace and food products accounting for most of the expansion. Aerospace added 1,200 for its second largest monthly gain this year. Since the beginning of the year, the industry's job total has jumped 6,400 or 7.3 percent. "Other transportation equipment" (up 500) also expanded with hiring at shipyards and the settlement of a labor dispute.

Food products added 1,300 for the month as processing of potatoes, corn and other late summer vegetables began at canneries and freezing plants. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment moved up 400 in aluminum as recently

reopened smelters in Goldendale and Vancouver added staff. Instruments (down 400) posted the only sizable loss for the month; significant layoffs were reported by two firms.



YEAR-TO-YEAR DEVELOPMENTS

Economy Remains Strong

Although the August-September expansion was less than normal, nonfarm employment in the state continues to show a wide lead over its year-ago total. In the 12-month period the number of nonfarm jobs advanced 63,100 or 3.5 percent, well above the comparable national expansion of 2.4 percent, which itself represented a sizable gain.

The major growth over the year occurred in the trade (up 23,200) and services (up 16,400) industries which together accounted for over 60 percent of the new nonfarm jobs. Manufacturing, however, added 14,000 jobs year-to-year.

Aerospace payrolls rose 7,500 to account for over half of the new manufacturing jobs. "Other transportation equipment" added 1,000. While shipbuilding payrolls have declined over the year, pleasure boat manufacturing is booming: several firms have added a second shift and production is at capacity. Employment at truck and trailer plants has also grown over the 12-month period.

Aluminum employment was up 800 over the year. The industry is showing strong recovery with two plants being reopened and the price of primary aluminum moving sharply higher. Printing-publishing (up 700) also posted a sizable gain over the year with favorable overall business conditions bringing in more advertising revenue.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment Falls In Eastern Washington, Up In Western Washington

The apple harvest and related storing, packing and shipping activity lowered the unemployment rate sharply in Eastern Washington between August and September, but the rate in Western Washington rose partially because of shutdowns in logging caused by fire danger.

East of the Cascades the rate dropped from 7.9 to 7.1 percent with large reductions in major apple producing areas. Unemployment would have fallen even further had the peak of the harvest occurred in the week including the 12th of the month, the week for which estimates are prepared, rather than towards the end of the month. Typical of major apple producing areas are Yakima and Okanogan counties and the Wenatchee area (Chelan and Douglas counties). The jobless rate in Yakima County dropped from 8.6 to 7.4 percent over the month; Okanogan County's rate plunged from 12.0 to 8.3 percent, while the Wenatchee area saw its rate fall from 9.3 to 6.9 percent.

In Western Washington the unemployment rate moved up from 6.4 to 6.7 percent over the month. The rise was much greater in counties highly dependent on the lumber industry. Overall the rate in these counties, which are mainly west of the Cascades, jumped from 9.1 to 10.3 percent between August and September. Typical of these counties were Grays Harbor, Lewis and Skamania. The jobless rate in Grays Harbor County jumped from 9.5 to 11.3 percent over the month; Lewis County's rate rose from 9.1 to 12.5 percent; while the rate in Skamania County surged nearly one-third, from 13.2 to 18.0 percent.

Unemployment Rate Edges Up In Seattle and Tacoma, Stable in Spokane

Neither the apple harvest or the layoffs in logging had a large impact on the state's major metropolitan areas--Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. In these areas the most important employment developments were the end of the summer tourist season and the reopening of schools. In Seattle and Tacoma, unemployment rates edged up two-tenths of a point to 5.9 and 7.8 percent, respectively, while the jobless rate in Spokane remained unchanged between August and September at 6.6 percent.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Drought Idles Loggers, Sawmill and Paper Mill Workers

A lack of rain has caused extremely dry weather conditions in Washington's forests which has resulted in a sharp curtailment in logging because of fire hazard conditions. Claims for unemployment compensation from lumber industry workers doubled from mid-August to mid-September. The drought continued through October and is now affecting some sawmills and the Simpson Tacoma Kraft mill.

The paper mill was forced to reduce operations and lay off over 100 workers in late October because of a shortage of water for its operations. Ordinarily the mill uses 31 million gallons of water a day. The City of Tacoma, which supplies the mill with water, was forced to restrict water useage. The water level in the Green River, the main source of the city's water supply, is extremely low because of the drought.

The curtailment at the paper mill also resulted in layoffs and cutbacks at Simpson lumber mills and some other sawmills and chipping mills which sell wood chips to the paper mill. Another problem for sawmills is a shortage of logs resulting from the curtailment of logging operations and strong demand from Japan. Japanese housing starts have increased 25 percent this year boosting the price of logs an estimated 30 percent since June.

Boeing's Earnings Down

Although aerospace employment has continued to expand this year, The Boeing Company, which accounts for the bulk of aerospace employment in the state, has reported lower profits. The firm's order backlog, however, has increased. Boeing's earnings in the third quarter fell 34 percent from third quarter 1986 because of competitive pressure on commercial aircraft

sales and higher research and development costs. Their commercial backlog at the end of the third quarter, on the other hand, rose to $24.2 billion from $20.1 billion at the end of 1986. Its U.S. government backlog slipped from $6.5 to $6.3 billion over the same time period.

Boeing's competitive pressure largely comes from the European Airbus Industrie. Boeing and McDonnell Douglas Corp. claim subsidies from France, Germany and England allow Airbus to sell aircraft below cost. The controversy is currently being discussed by U.S. and Western European trade officials.

Boeing Loses Hypersonic Aircraft Contract, But Receives Large Orders From Airlines

General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas, and Rockwell International were awarded three year U.S. government contracts valued at $25.5 million each to develop airframe components for the proposed hypersonic aircraft. The craft is expected to be capable of flying 17,000 mph. Total development work on the plane is expected to cost $3.3 billion. The Boeing Company will explore opportunities for working with the companies selected.

While losing the superplane contract, Boeing chalked up a number of large orders for jetliners in October. An order for 27 aircraft valued at $850 million was received from Ansett Transport Industries, Ltd. of Australia. Malaysian Airline System ordered a 747-400 valued at $134 million. Cathay Pacific Airways of Hong Kong ordered a 747-300 valued at $115 million for which it had an option. A 737-200 valued at $19 million was ordered by a Yugoslavian airline.

In early November, the Japanese government ordered two Boeing 747 jets worth $269 million and two European airlines ordered eight 737-300's for about $210 million. Orders from two other airlines totaled $180 million: Australian Airlines ordered four 737-300s and Britannia Airways will buy a Boeing 767. The order from Australian Airlines replaced a previous order with Airbus Industrie.

Japanese Seafood Plant for Fife

A seafood plant, which is expected to employ 73 workers, will be built in Fife by Nichirei Corp. of America. American investors will own 20 percent of the plant that will be built in part by tax-free bonds authorized by the Economic Development Corp. of Pierce County. The plant will produce imitation crab, shrimp and other seafood.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Leading Indicators Down Slightly

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main barometer of economic activity, slipped 0.1 percent in September, its first decline since January. Contributing to the decline were a drop in the average workweek in manufacturing and lower stock market prices. The reduction in the average workweek was largely due to a late Labor Day and that component is expected to rebound in October. The decline in stock market prices does not include the sharp drop on October 19th, however, and the index will be about one percent lower in October than it would have been otherwise.

Beside declines in the average workweek and stock market prices in September, other leading indicators showing declines were sensitive material prices and a slight drop in plant and equipment orders. Leading indicators on the positive side for the month were a decline in new claims for unemployment compensation and advances in orders for consumer goods, the money supply and the business delivery index.

GNP Accelerates

While the drop in stock market prices raises questions over future trends, the economy expanded sharply in the third quarter. The nation's Gross National Product (GNP), an inflation-adjusted measure of the output of goods and services, rose at an annual rate of 3.8 percent in the third quarter, up from 2.5 percent in the second quarter. The jump was credited to higher consumer spending, especially on automobiles, and the largest rise in business investment in over three years.

A number of other indicators were also positive in September. Personal income rose 0.7 percent for its largest gain since February. Housing starts moved up 4.4 percent for its biggest advance since December 1986. Consumer prices rose only 0.2 percent in September, which suggests inflation is beginning to moderate from sharp increases earlier this year.

Economists Lower Forecasts

Following the sharp drop in stock market prices, many economists lowered their forecasts of economic activity for the remainder of this year and for 1988. Many believe consumers will lower expenditures because of lost wealth and increase savings. That belief is not universal, though. The sharp run up in stock prices earlier this year didn't create a boom in consumer spending, and the drop many not cause a bust.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987
U.S. City Average	344.4	342.7	330.2	4.3	4.3
	Jan.-June 1987	Jan.-June 1986		Jan.-June '86 to Jan.-June '87	
Seattle*	329.7	324.9		1.5	

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated "Labor Surplus Areas" for the Federal Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 1987 and ending September 30, 1988. Employers are eligible for preference in federal contract bids if they agree to perform over 50 percent of the contract work within labor surplus areas. The purpose of identifying labor surplus areas is to channel federal government procurement dollars into communities with high unemployment. All counties, and cities with populations of at least 25,000, are eligible for the classification provided their average unemployment rate has been above a certain level in the last two complete calendar years.

To be classified as a labor surplus area for the October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988 period, an area needed an average unemployment rate of at least 8.6 percent for the 24-month period of January 1985 through December 1986. An exceptional circumstances provision, however, allows the U.S. Department of Labor to classify other areas as labor surplus areas if unemployment rises substantially because of recent developments such as plant closures, contract cancellations, natural disasters, and other unforeseen circumstances.

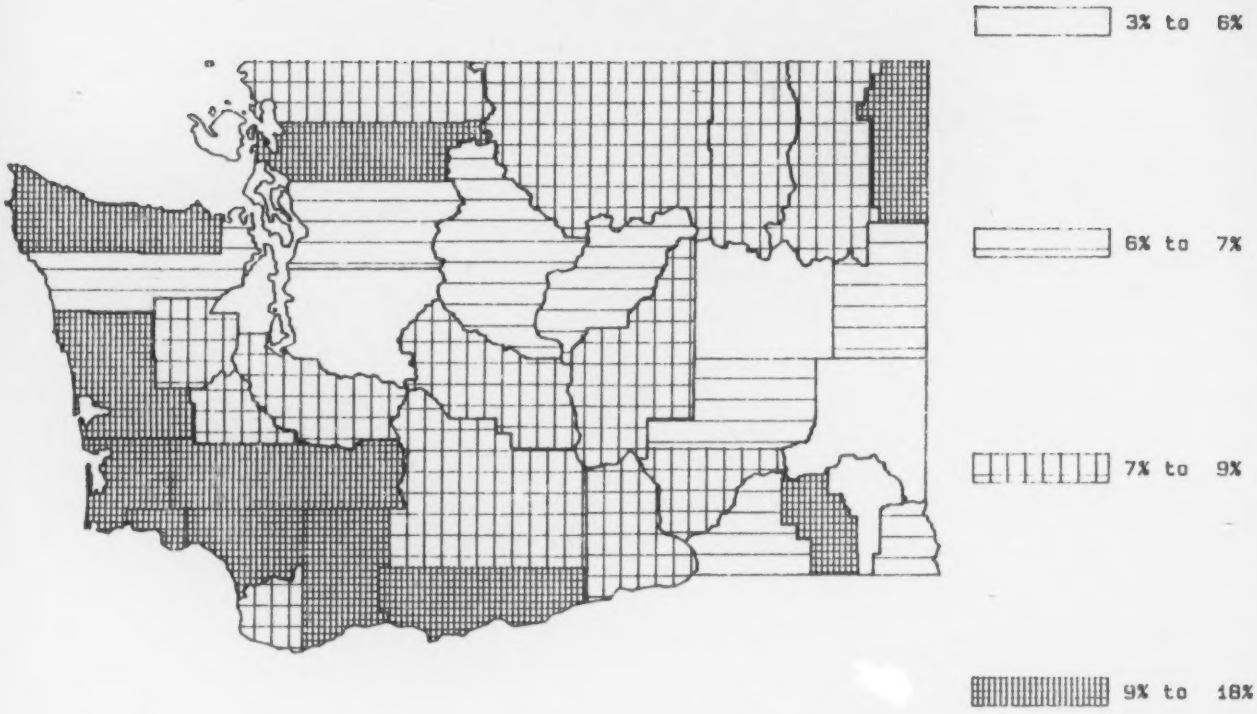
The following table identifies current labor surplus areas in Washington State.

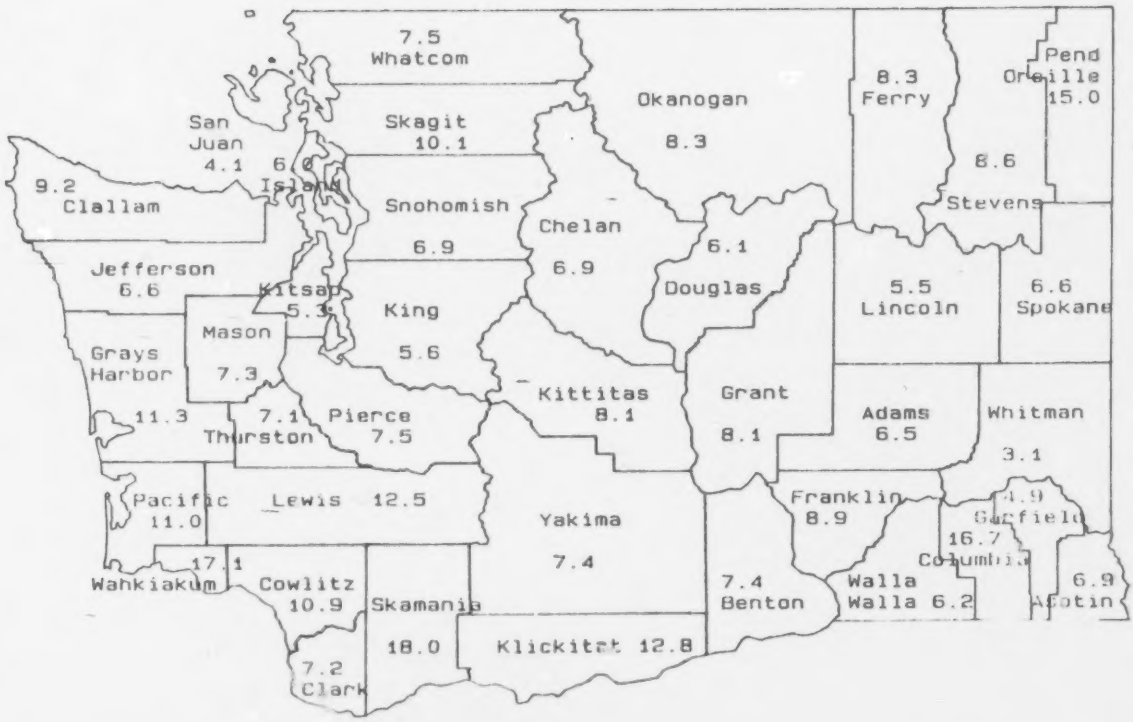
LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1987 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
WASHINGTON	
ADAMS COUNTY	ADAMS COUNTY
ASOTIN COUNTY	ASOTIN COUNTY
BELLINGHAM CITY	BELLINGHAM CITY IN WHATCOM COUNTY
BALANCE OF BENTON COUNTY	BENTON COUNTY LESS KENNEWICK CITY AND RICHLAND CITY
CHELAN COUNTY	CHELAN COUNTY
CLALLAM COUNTY	CLALLAM COUNTY
COLUMBIA COUNTY	COLUMBIA COUNTY
BALANCE OF COWLITZ COUNTY	COWLITZ COUNTY LESS LONGVIEW CITY
DOUGLAS COUNTY	DOUGLAS COUNTY
EVERETT CITY	EVERETT CITY IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY
FERRY COUNTY	FERRY COUNTY
FRANKLIN COUNTY	FRANKLIN COUNTY
GARFIELD COUNTY	GARFIELD COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY	GRANT COUNTY
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
KENNEWICK CITY	KENNEWICK CITY IN BENTON COUNTY
KITTITAS COUNTY	KITTITAS COUNTY
KLICKITAT COUNTY	KLICKITAT COUNTY
LEWIS COUNTY	LEWIS COUNTY
LONGVIEW CITY	LONGVIEW CITY IN COWLITZ COUNTY
MASON COUNTY	MASON COUNTY
OKANOGAN COUNTY	OKANOGAN COUNTY
PACIFIC COUNTY	PACIFIC COUNTY
PEND OREILLE COUNTY	PEND OREILLE COUNTY
SKAGIT COUNTY	SKAGIT COUNTY
SKAMANIA COUNTY	SKAMANIA COUNTY
STEVENS COUNTY	STEVENS COUNTY
TACOMA CITY	TACOMA CITY IN PIERCE COUNTY
VANCOUVER CITY	VANCOUVER CITY IN CLARK COUNTY
WAHKIAKUM COUNTY	WAHKIAKUM COUNTY
WALLA WALLA CITY	WALLA WALLA CITY IN WALLA WALLA COUNTY
BALANCE OF WHATCOM COUNTY	WHATCOM COUNTY LESS BELLINGHAM CITY
YAKIMA CITY	YAKIMA CITY IN YAKIMA COUNTY
BALANCE OF YAKIMA COUNTY	YAKIMA COUNTY LESS YAKIMA CITY

SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 6.8





Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 10/29/87
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	SEPTEMBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				AUGUST 1987 REVISED 1/				SEPTEMBER 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,248,100	2,095,400	152,700	6.8	2,239,600	2,089,000	150,600	6.7	2,216,100	2,053,900	162,200	7.3
Bellingham MSA	57,400	53,100	4,300	7.5	58,000	53,900	4,100	7.1	56,900	52,300	4,600	8.1
Bremerton MSA	71,300	67,500	3,800	5.3	72,300	68,200	4,100	5.7	70,600	66,200	4,400	6.2
Olympia MSA	70,900	65,900	5,000	7.1	71,600	66,800	4,800	6.7	69,700	64,300	5,400	7.7
Seattle PMSA	995,500	937,200	58,300	5.9	990,400	934,100	56,300	5.7	964,300	904,300	60,000	6.2
King County 2/	792,200	747,900	44,300	5.6	789,600	745,500	44,100	5.6	768,100	721,700	46,400	6.0
Snohomish County 2/	203,300	189,300	14,000	6.9	200,900	188,700	12,200	6.1	196,100	182,600	13,500	6.9
Spokane MSA	162,800	152,100	10,700	6.6	161,300	150,700	10,600	6.6	163,200	151,300	11,900	7.3
Tacoma PMSA	237,700	219,900	17,800	7.5	238,700	221,200	17,500	7.3	234,200	215,500	18,700	8.0
Tri-Cities MSA	68,200	62,900	5,300	7.8	67,900	61,900	6,000	8.8	69,900	64,000	5,900	8.4
Benton County 2/	52,400	48,500	3,900	7.4	51,900	47,700	4,200	8.1	53,800	49,300	4,500	8.4
Franklin County 2/	15,800	14,400	1,400	8.9	15,900	14,100	1,800	11.3	16,000	14,600	1,400	8.8
Vancouver PMSA	108,400	100,600	7,800	7.2	108,200	100,200	8,000	7.4	105,900	97,500	8,400	7.9
Yakima MSA	93,800	86,900	6,900	7.4	92,700	84,700	8,000	8.6	96,300	87,400	8,900	9.2
Adams	6,890	6,440	450	6.5	6,710	6,200	510	7.6	6,840	6,240	600	8.8
Asotin	8,450	7,870	580	6.9	8,710	8,150	560	6.4	8,360	7,780	580	6.9
Clallam	23,630	21,460	2,170	9.2	23,460	21,670	1,790	7.6	22,990	20,980	2,010	8.7
Columbia	1,680	1,400	280	16.7	1,850	1,540	310	16.8	1,660	1,400	260	15.7
Cowlitz	34,500	30,750	3,750	10.9	32,480	29,560	2,920	9.0	34,950	31,540	3,410	9.8
Ferry	2,530	2,320	210	8.3	2,610	2,370	240	9.2	2,540	2,280	260	10.2
Garfield	1,020	970	50	4.9	1,060	1,010	50	4.7	1,000	940	60	6.0
Grant	26,390	24,240	2,150	8.1	26,190	23,920	2,270	8.7	27,520	25,230	2,290	8.3
Grays Harbor	26,120	23,160	2,960	11.3	25,870	23,420	2,450	9.5	26,060	23,100	2,960	11.4
Island	17,810	16,740	1,070	6.0	18,020	17,010	1,010	5.6	17,090	16,080	1,010	5.9
Jefferson	8,690	8,120	570	6.6	8,790	8,250	540	6.1	8,530	7,980	550	6.4
Kittitas	11,320	10,400	920	8.1	11,330	10,470	860	7.6	11,380	10,520	860	7.6
Klickitat	7,200	6,280	920	12.8	7,120	6,170	950	13.3	7,860	7,040	820	10.4
Lewis	24,430	21,380	3,050	12.5	23,910	21,740	2,170	9.1	24,060	21,660	2,400	10.0
Lincoln	4,340	4,100	240	5.5	4,500	4,280	220	4.9	4,530	4,270	260	5.7
Mason	12,610	11,690	920	7.3	12,830	11,950	880	6.9	12,950	11,840	1,110	8.6
Okanogan	16,350	14,990	1,360	8.3	16,080	14,150	1,930	12.0	16,560	14,820	1,740	10.5
Pacific	6,720	5,980	740	11.0	6,990	6,350	640	9.2	7,120	6,420	700	9.8
Pend Oreille	2,870	2,440	430	15.0	2,930	2,470	460	15.7	3,360	2,710	650	19.3
San Juan	5,900	5,660	240	4.1	6,320	6,120	200	3.2	5,100	4,900	200	3.9
Skagit	33,060	29,730	3,330	10.1	35,100	32,210	2,890	8.2	32,690	29,360	3,330	10.2
Skamania	2,610	2,140	470	18.0	2,420	2,100	320	13.2	2,470	2,120	350	14.2
Stevens	11,170	10,210	960	8.6	11,180	10,130	1,050	9.4	10,980	9,770	1,210	11.0
Wahkiakum	1,230	1,020	210	17.1	1,130	1,030	100	8.8	1,160	1,020	140	12.1
Walla Walla	22,900	21,480	1,420	6.2	22,270	20,730	1,540	6.9	23,490	21,750	1,740	7.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	43,060	40,210	2,850	6.6	41,470	37,590	3,880	9.4	45,120	41,330	3,790	8.4
Chelan County 2/	29,170	27,170	2,000	6.9	28,010	25,400	2,610	9.3	30,570	27,930	2,640	8.6
Douglas County 2/	13,890	13,040	850	6.1	13,460	12,190	1,270	9.4	14,540	13,400	1,140	7.8
Whitman	18,790	18,210	580	3.1	17,260	16,720	540	3.1	18,740	18,030	710	3.8

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

October 29, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	SEPTEMBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				AUGUST 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,239,300	2,099,500	139,800	6.2	2,234,200	2,092,400	141,800	6.3
Bellingham MSA	57,100	53,200	3,900	6.8	57,800	54,000	3,800	6.6
Bremerton MSA	71,100	67,600	3,500	4.9	72,100	68,300	3,800	5.3
Olympia MSA	70,600	66,000	4,600	6.5	71,400	66,900	4,500	6.3
Seattle PMSA	992,300	939,000	53,300	5.4	988,700	935,700	53,000	5.4
King County 2/	790,000	749,400	40,600	5.1	788,300	746,700	41,600	5.3
Snohomish County 2/	202,400	189,600	12,800	6.3	200,500	189,000	11,500	5.7
Spokane MSA	162,200	152,400	9,800	6.0	161,000	151,000	10,000	6.2
Tacoma MSA	236,600	220,300	16,300	6.9	238,100	221,600	16,500	6.9
Tri-Cities MSA	67,900	63,000	4,900	7.2	67,700	62,000	5,700	8.4
Benton County 2/	52,200	48,600	3,600	6.9	51,800	47,800	4,000	7.7
Franklin County 2/	15,700	14,400	1,300	8.3	15,900	14,200	1,700	10.7
Vancouver PMSA	107,900	100,800	7,100	6.6	108,000	100,400	7,600	7.0
Yakima MSA	93,400	87,100	6,300	6.7	92,300	84,800	7,500	8.1
Adams	6,860	6,450	410	6.0	6,690	6,210	480	7.2
Asotin	8,420	7,890	530	6.3	8,690	8,160	530	6.1
Clallam	23,490	21,500	1,990	8.5	23,380	21,700	1,680	7.2
Columbia	1,650	1,400	250	15.2	1,830	1,540	290	15.8
Cowlitz	34,240	30,810	3,430	10.0	32,350	29,600	2,750	8.5
Ferry	2,520	2,330	190	7.5	2,600	2,380	220	8.5
Garfield	1,010	970	40	4.0	1,060	1,010	50	4.7
Grant	26,260	24,290	1,970	7.5	26,100	23,960	2,140	8.2
Grays Harbor	25,920	23,210	2,710	10.5	25,770	23,460	2,310	9.0
Island	17,750	16,770	980	5.5	17,980	17,030	950	5.3
Jefferson	8,660	8,140	520	6.0	8,770	8,260	510	5.8
Kittitas	11,260	10,420	840	7.5	11,300	10,490	810	7.2
Klickitat	7,130	6,290	840	11.8	7,070	6,180	890	12.6
Lewis	24,210	21,420	2,790	11.5	23,820	21,770	2,050	8.6
Lincoln	4,330	4,110	220	5.1	4,500	4,290	210	4.7
Mason	12,550	11,710	840	6.7	12,800	11,970	830	6.5
Okanogan	16,270	15,020	1,250	7.7	15,990	14,170	1,820	11.4
Pacific	6,670	5,990	680	10.2	6,960	6,360	600	8.6
Pend Oreille	2,850	2,450	400	14.0	2,900	2,470	430	14.8
San Juan	5,890	5,670	220	3.7	6,320	6,130	190	3.0
Skagit	32,830	29,780	3,050	9.3	34,980	32,260	2,720	7.8
Skamania	2,580	2,150	430	16.7	2,410	2,110	300	12.4
Stevens	11,110	10,230	880	7.9	11,140	10,150	990	8.9
Wahkiakum	1,210	1,020	190	15.7	1,120	1,030	90	8.0
Walla Walla	22,820	21,520	1,300	5.7	22,210	20,760	1,450	6.5
Wenatchee Labor Area	42,900	40,290	2,610	6.1	41,300	37,650	3,650	8.8
Chelan County 2/	29,060	27,230	1,830	6.3	27,900	25,440	2,460	8.8
Douglas County 2/	13,840	13,060	780	5.6	13,410	12,210	1,200	8.9
Whitman	18,780	18,250	530	2.8	17,260	16,750	510	3.0

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	Sep. 1987 (Prel.)	Aug. 1987 (Rev.)	Sep. 1986 (Rev.)	Aug. 1986 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Aug. 87 to Sep. 87	Numerical Change: Sep. 86 to Sep. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1867.8	1848.4	1804.7	1782.4	19.4	63.1
MANUFACTURING.....	325.4	321.9	311.4	309.1	3.5	14.0
Durable Goods.....	226.4	224.3	214.8	213.7	2.1	11.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.3	41.0	39.3	38.9	0.3	2.0
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Primary Metals.....	11.9	11.6	11.4 3/	11.4 3/	0.3	0.5
Aluminum.....	8.0	7.6	7.2 3/	7.2 3/	0.4	0.8
Fabricated Metals.....	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.4	0.2	0.3
Machinery.....	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.7	0.0	-0.0
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	0.0	0.1
Electrical Equip.....	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equip.....	108.0	106.3	99.5	98.8	1.7	8.5
Aerospace.....	94.6	93.4	87.1	86.7	1.2	7.5
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.4 3/	12.9 3/	12.4	12.1	0.5	1.0
Instruments & Related.....	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.4	-0.4	-0.2
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods.....	99.0	97.6	96.6	95.4	1.4	2.4
Food & Kindred Products....	35.1	33.8	34.5	33.4	1.3	0.6
Canned & Preserved Foods.	14.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	1.5	0.0
Apparel & Allied Products..	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.3
Paper & Allied Products....	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing.....	19.5	19.4	18.8	18.6 3/	0.1	0.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.6	-0.1	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/..	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.6
MINING & QUARRYING	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION.....	97.8	97.9 3/	93.5	93.4	-0.1	4.3
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	101.4 3/	101.5 3/	98.0	97.6	-0.1	3.4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	468.3	467.4	445.1	442.6	0.9	23.2
Wholesale Trade.....	115.2	113.9	110.6	109.2	1.3	4.6
Retail Trade.....	353.1	353.5	334.5	333.4	-0.4	18.6
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	108.1	108.7	107.2	107.0	-0.6	0.9
SERVICES.....	418.8	414.4	402.4	397.7	4.4	16.4
Health Services.....	129.2	128.7	123.6	123.3	0.5	5.6
GOVERNMENT.....	344.9	333.6	344.1	331.9	11.3	0.8
Federal.....	73.3	73.8	71.2	71.5	-0.5	2.1
State & Local.....	271.6 3/	259.8	272.9	260.4 3/	11.8	-1.3
Education.....	133.5 3/	116.4	137.7	117.1 3/	17.1	-4.2
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim SEP Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Sept-87	Aug-87	Sept-86	Sept-87	Aug-87	Sept-86	Sept-87	Aug-87	Sept-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	197,200	$465.63	$469.26	$460.59	38.9	39.5	39.4	$11.97	$11.88	$11.69
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	36,000	$376.68	$391.29	$398.12	34.4	35.8	37.0	$10.95	$10.93	$10.76
Primary Metal Industries	9,600	$556.16	$542.82	**$552.12	44.0	43.6	42.8	$12.64	$12.45	$12.90
Fabricated Metal Products	8,300	$427.50	$438.69	$439.48	38.0	39.7	39.7	$11.25	$11.05	$11.07
Machinery	16,900	$369.31	$377.06	$386.46	37.8	39.4	39.8	$9.77	$9.57	$9.71
Food and Kindred Products	25,900	$364.42	$360.91	$341.51	37.3	37.4	37.0	$9.77	$9.65	$9.23
Chemical and Allied Products	5,100	$633.42	$622.64	$588.52	41.7	43.0	40.7	$15.19	$14.48	$14.46
Transportation Equipment	45,100	** $606.10	**$611.58	$569.94	41.8	42.5	42.0	$14.50	$14.39	$13.57
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	72,700	$565.60	**$606.49	$589.54	35.0	37.6	36.3	$16.16	$16.13	$16.02
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	285,300	$340.22	$338.44	$320.60	35.7	35.7	33.5	$9.53	$9.48	$9.57

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.

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